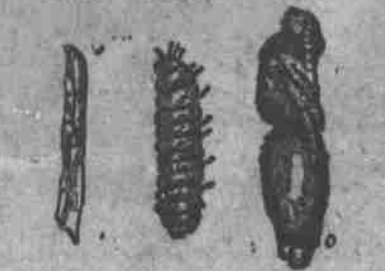


## FARM & GARDEN

### The Black Wheat Fly.

A very small and dangerous insect has been making its appearance in wheat fields in various parts of the country. It has been observed most numerous in Michigan and New York. Prof. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural college, has examined the new pest under the microscope and described it. One of his students, C. F. Gillett, made some drawings, from which illustrations have been taken.

FIG. 1. FIG. 2. FIG. 3.



INFECTED STRAW. LARVA. PUPA.

Fig. 1 shows a section of a wheat stalk which the insect has attacked. The female lays her eggs near the joints of the tender green stalk in May and June. The worms hatch and suck the milky juices that should go to the making of the plump ripe grain. Consequently an imperfect or light wheat yield follows. Where the eggs are deposited the stalk becomes soft and brittle and breaks easily. Between the joints it is withered and deformed. It crumbles in the thrashing and the pieces go through the machine with the wheat. The black points in the engraving are the holes where the developed fly comes out. The eggs are yellowish white. So are the worms. They are very small, no more than a tenth of an inch long, and have dark jaws. They are fully grown by fall. Then they go into the chrysalis or pupa state, and remain till late in spring, coming out as flies and depositing eggs in their turn in the wheat stalks. The stalk solidifies where the bunches of eggs are laid. The worms attack the stalk in numbers of five to fifteen.

The pupa is shown in fig. 3. It is an ugly creature, found in wheat straw in the fall and winter. In autumn and winter it is white; late in spring, just before it bursts into the fly, it is black. The markings on the side are the budding wings. The eggs are very small, no more than a hundredth of an inch in length. A string-like appendage attaches them to the wheat stalk. They are in bunches of seventy-five to a hundred.



FEMALE FLY.

The full-grown fly is very black in its body, and has four wings, two large and two small, as shown in the illustration. The body is covered with fine gray hairs, and the wings are veined with yellow. There is not so much difference between the male and female of this species as between those of some other flies. The female is about a tenth of an inch long, the male not quite so large.



MALE FLY.

Both sexes have perfect wings, and the males are nearly as numerous as the females. The difference in shape appears in the picture. The female has a small, roundish, light-colored spot just back of the eyes, which either obscures or wanting in the male. The fly has eleven joints. The attacked wheat stem does not swell—only solidifies.

Farmers will want to be on the lookout for this new pest. Its learned name is *Isosoma nigrum*, or black *Isosoma*. The good done by "book farming" and agricultural colleges will at length begin to dawn upon the most benighted old farmer of a ruralist when the results of such work as this done by Prof. Cook begin to sink into his skull. The professor's suggestions for getting rid of the pest are as follows:

As the insects are in the straw from the date of cutting till the following May, it becomes very apparent that by cutting the wheat high, in which case nearly all the insects will remain in the stubble, and then burning the latter, all these will be destroyed. In case there is much green vegetation, it would be better to cut the stubble low before burning. If short pieces of the straw are found in the grain, these should be cleaned out and burned. From experiments made in the laboratory, by burning the straw in sand, and the insects still coming out, I doubt if plowing under will prove a very thorough remedy. As these have good, fully-developed wings, rotation of crops would not serve as well to protect against this insect.

### Succotash the Year Round.

(American Agriculturist.)

Farmers do not half improve their opportunities in supplying the luxuries of the table at cheap rates. We have too much salt pork and codfish, and during the winter a very narrow line of vegetables, outside of potatoes and beans. We have just risen from a succotash dinner, served up the second day, and with the flavor of that savory dish upon the palate we are prepared to testify to its excellence, and to tell the whole host of American readers just how to grow the corn and beans, and how to concoct the dish in summer and winter. For the corn, do not lose a day in securing the seed. Only two varieties of sweet corn are absolutely necessary to secure a succession of green ears in their best condition from the last week in July until frost stops growth. The earliest corn is the Marblehead, a true sweet corn, ears eight to ten inches long, and good enough to satisfy any one. The green ears sell well in market, and its earliness makes it a desirable sort to cultivate for this purpose, where there is a surplus for family supplies. About three plantings of this, a week apart, will be enough, beginning the first of May. These will give green ears through the month of August. Then, for the other kinds, there is the old Stowell Evergreen, introduced some thirty years ago, a short-jointed stalk and large-eared variety, very juicy, and of excellent flavor, continuing in its milky state much longer than the common sweet corn. The new Egyptian is a long-jointed variety, making stalks twelve feet high in good soil, and earing well. It is quite as good, or better than the Stowell. The succession can be kept up with either of these varieties through September, by planting in June,

about a week apart. Then for the close of the season, running into October, and in the above towns, occasionally into November, plant the Marblehead the first and second weeks in July. It is safe enough to plant a quarter of an acre of well measured land with this staple of succotash. This will give fresh ears in their best condition about three months in the year, and furnish a large supply for drying. The condition of the corn when planted for drying, and the drying process are important matters. Most of the dried sweet corn offered for sale is cured when it has passed its milky stage, and has more starch than sugar in it. The appetizing flavor has gone out of it. It is quite as important to have fresh ears for drying as for the table. No vegetable is more damaged by long keeping than sweet corn. In the large city markets, where the ears are two or three days from the stalk, green corn is hardly worth eating. For drying, the ears should be taken from the stalk and the husks quickly removed, cooked in boiling water about fifteen minutes, the grain cut from the cob, and dried upon cloths or netting in the sun. A shed roof or scaffold sloping to the sun makes a convenient place for curing; clear, bright days should be chosen, when the corn will have the benefit of the sun through the whole day. It will help the curing process to stir the corn with a clean stick, or rake, several times a day. Gather up the cloths, with their contents, and carry under cover at night, or when showers come on. In about three days of clear weather the corn will be fairly dry. Finish off in large iron pans upon the stove, or in the oven with the door open. This will expel the last of the moisture. The dried corn should be stored in paper bags or other receptacles where it will be dry and safe from moisture, mice and flies. When wanted for the lordly dish of succotash, the corn, as well as the beans, should be soaked in lukewarm water over night. In cooking, stir the mixture faithfully to prevent burning at the bottom, which spoils the feast. Tastes will differ about the sugar. If the corn has been dried in its best condition, most people will be satisfied with the natural flavor. The salt will come from a piece of salt pork, the size adjusted to the dish. The Lima bean, picked and dried while the pod is green, is the best for succotash; then the mature Lima; after that the Horticultural, or Scipio, or other good pole beans; and last, the White Bush Kidney. With this stock in the store-room succotash can be enjoyed the year round.

### Sweet Potatoes.

This valuable edible is not grown to the extent it ought to be. The southern method of culture is usually considered the best. It is described as follows in *The Southern Cultivator* and *Dixie Farmer*:

"I have made no failure in the last ten years in getting a good crop. Dry, sandy soil, with clay or gravelly subsoil. Break 8 to 10 inches during winter. Use the following compost: 150 cart loads woods mold or fence scrapings, 15 bushels cotton seed, 300 pounds Carolina phosphate, and 300 pounds lime. Lay off rows 3½ feet wide, put compost in the drill, and run a small plow through compost in the drill, mixing it and the soil well. Ridge with a good turning plow three or four furrows to the row, drag with light drag and plant on fresh made row; plant as early in the season as possible, the sooner the better; place plants 30 inches apart in the drill. Cultivate twice with cotton plow. Clean out all grass and weeds, and till up when vines reach the bottom of the ridge. Several times I have reached 400 bushels per acre, and made no failure. The quantity of compost above is for one acre."

In the north, at least in many parts, it is now about the time for setting out the sweet potato plants. Later in the season, when they root at the joints, a hoe handle should be run under the vines to tear them loose. The Nansemond is recommended as the best variety.

### Fodder.

(American Dairyman.)

Mr. Geo. P. Lord, of Elgin, Ill., keeps 100 cows on 800 acres of land and has not used hay for several years. He thinks fodder corn is much the cheapest and best, when the fodder is made properly and well secured, so that each handful has a rich green color. Mr. Hoard, in his *Dairyman*, says he has seen a yield of ten tons of cured fodder to the acre. This is a wonderful yield, and we always found it, to our taste, as good as timothy hay for feeding cows, pound for pound. It has also been quite satisfactorily explained that sweet or sugar corn does not make as good, economical, or even as sweet fodder, as the old horse tooth variety of southern origin, and who ever saw more than three tons of good timothy hay growing to the acre? We never had as good success in planting late as early. Corn is a semi-tropical plant, and wants plenty of time, in this climate, to catch a full summer's length of sun to come to its best quality, and lay up all the sugar and starch that it can accumulate.

### A Strawberry Pest.

Growers of strawberries are considerably agitated over the depredations of a weevil, which has brought destruction to thousands of the vines on large farms. Prof. Riley, the entomologist of the agricultural department at Washington, will visit Staten Island expressly to study the habits of the new pest, and then try and suggest means for its suppression. The strawberry weevil, as it is called, threatens to put a stop to strawberry growing near New York unless speedily suppressed. It first appeared last year on Staten Island. It punctures the flower stem, and prevents the vine from fruiting. Later in the season the weevil destroys the entire plant. The insect buries itself near the root and next year myriads of its progeny appear. It has migrated across the Staten Island sound and appeared in New Jersey, promising to destroy valuable acres of strawberry plants there. No one yet knows its correct name or its habits.

### Things to Do and to Know.

Keep the weeds down. For choice tomatoes, tie the plants up to stakes or trellises. Now scatter a lot of sifted coal ashes over the roots of currants and gooseberries.

American agriculturists 30 years hence depend upon the training we now give our boys.

Peter Henderson says that beans, peas, beets, cucumbers, corn, lettuce, etc., may yet be sown for succession crops this month.

The terrible suffering among the cattle of western ranchmen this past winter has settled it that the animals must have food and shelter provided for them during the cold months.

A southern farmer says that great stress is laid by farmers on providential calamities, but for his part he is satisfied these can be overcome by proper cultivation and manuring.

Poultry raising in France is carried on by women. They are experts in their trade, are happy, healthy and make a good living. They surpass all the world except the Chinese in the art of raising capons.

In the winter straw or hay should have been put about the roots of strawberry plants to keep the fruit from being splashed with mud during the dashing rains. If, however, this has not been attended to, cut grass from the lawn, etc., can be put between the rows and the object accomplished.

## SOUTHRONS VICTORIOUS

### A CLEAN SWEEP FOR VICKSBURG.

First Prize and Best Drilled Captain

Captain Searles Carried in Triumph Through the Streets.

Special to Commercial Herald.

LELAND, July 5, 3 A.M.

The Judges awarded the results as follows:

Volunteer Southrons first prize, \$500, and a beautiful silk flag presented by the Lessees of the Greenville Fair Association.

Second prize, to the Aberdeen Guards.

Capt. Searles was awarded the silver tilting pitcher as the best drilled Captain.

Sergeant W. A. Evans, of the Aberdeen Guards was awarded the silver cup as the best drilled non-commissioned officer.

After awarding, Capt. Searles was carried through the streets on the shoulders of his men. The whole town is wild with excitement. The Southrons after receiving the awards visited the residence of Maj. Percy, and serenaded the Lady Sponsor.

The Issaquena left Greenville about 11 o'clock.

What Might Have Happened. Cincinnati Enquirer.

To-day Collector Robertson will leave the New York custom-house. "The whirligig of time bring in strange revenges," and as Judge Robertson takes a parting glance at his desk, passes through the corridor, and thence past the portals into the street, he will probably wear his "thinking cap."

Perhaps he will recall the New York State Republican Convention of 1880. If so, he may remember Roscoe Conkling's resolution which pledged delegates to the unit rule. Mr. Conkling's resolution prevailed, but there were Stalwarts present who believed and said Robertson would not obey the commands of the convention concerning that unit rule. Thereupon the Judge left his chair, stepped into the aisle, and with much declamatory force, said he should "seem to accept a commission from that convention and then disregard his instructions." Many Stalwarts still declined to believe Robertson sincere, and when the delegates finally assembled in Chicago and began balloting, Robertson was found among the enemies of Grant and the opponents of the unit rule. His Utica pledge was repudiated.

He has been well paid for recanting, but as he goes out into the world to-day leaving the sweets of office to a Democrat, perhaps he will think of Garfield dead and Conkling divorced from politics and Blaine beaten. If Robertson had obeyed the commands of the Utica convention he would not have been made Collector of the Port of New York, Conkling would not have resigned, and Garfield would probably be living now. Robertson has proved a costly investment for the Republicans. He has much of reminiscence with which to occupy his thoughts on this 1st day of July, 1885.

A Baroness Sent to Prison. Galignani's Messenger.

Our readers will remember the case in which a tradesman named Brun was grievously assaulted on presenting his bill to a lady at the Hotel Continental. The facts have now come out in the police court. Baroness de Vauthelort, the accused, contested the amount of the bill, but as the complainant persisted in stationing him outside her door she sent for her husband.

On the arrival of the Baron a quarrel ensued and both men struggled together in the passage. Thereupon the lady, who was greatly excited, stabbed the tradesman three times in the back. He now claimed nominal damages. If the defense was that the Baroness was not only very much alarmed for her husband's safety, but was suffering at the time from a temporary indisposition which excited her beyond her control. A medical expert who was called to pronounce upon her mental condition under the circumstances stated that her sufferings extenuated in some measure her responsibility under the penal laws, but that she was conscious of what she was doing. The court sentenced her to one month's imprisonment, and ordered her to pay 15 damages.

### Railroad Accidents.

ALLIANCE, O., June 4.—A south bound freight train, double header, on the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad, broke in two when near Salineville last night. Seventeen cars and engine were thrown from the track, piling them up and temporarily obstructing the track. No one was hurt. The night express, bound for Pittsburg on the same road, transferred to the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago track at this place. When near Letonia the express overtook the eastbound empty freight train and before the engine could be stopped she had plunged into the empty coaches. The engineer, pilot, fireman, brakeman, baggage-master and express messenger were badly injured. The names and extent of the injuries are not obtainable at this writing. The operator at Salem is said to have been engaged in selling tickets and let the express pass unobserved without giving orders.

## GREENVILLE.

### THE DRILL OF CHACK COMPANIES.

The Volunteer Southrons Cover Themselves with Glory—The Other Companies Also Make a Splendid Display—The Vicksburg Gun Club Victorious.

Special correspondence Commercial Herald.

GREENVILLE, July 4.—The telegram filed in the telegraph office for the O. H. yesterday and last night were not sent, owing to the blowing down of the wires yesterday evening.

We arrived here yesterday morning all right. The trip all the way up was a perfect ovation. The crowd aboard, including the Volunteer Southrons and their friends, was over three hundred. Our reception here was most flattering. As the beautiful Belle of the Bends gracefully swept past the wharfboat up past the business part of the town cannon salutes were fired, the Greenville band discoursed fine music, and handkerchiefs waved from every available point of view, in complimentary heralding of the coming of the favorites for the drill. In the background could be seen the sponsor of the Volunteer Southrons, Miss Lady Percy, gracefully sitting a handsome gray pony. The Southrons were met by the reception committee, and driven at once to the fair grounds, Capt. Searles wishing to see the grounds and acquaint his men somewhat with them.

At 11 o'clock sharp, having returned from the fair grounds, the Southrons formed and marched to the residence of Col. W. A. Percy, to present the colors of the company to their sponsor, the accomplished daughter of this gentleman.

The presentation of the colors of the Southrons to their sponsor was an elegant and successful affair in every respect. The "soldier boys" and their youthful captain were looking their best. At sharp eleven on yesterday the Southrons and their friends from Vicksburg, marched down to Col. Percy's residence to the inspiring music of the Vicksburg Silver Cornet Band. The Southrons and the Silver Cornet Band being in their beautiful uniforms presented one of the most interesting sights to the immense crowds gathered on the streets to witness it. Col. Percy's residence is in a handsomely shaded portion of this pretty little city, and the yard is filled with beautiful shrubbery.

The company marched in the yard and, after performing some picturesque evolutions, stood at a "front face" directly before the Colonel's elegant residence.

Capt. Searles stepped gallantly to the front, and after saluting the ladies, Col. Percy and the assembled guests, was by the Colonel introduced to the sponsor and ladies of honor, as were also the Southrons in a body.

The Captain then took the magnificent colors of the company and said: "Miss Percy, as commanding officer of the Volunteer Southrons, the pleasant duty devolves upon me of presenting to you their colors. Hoping that to-morrow after the decision, we may add to the red and gold, the blue streamer emblematic of victory. I now entrust our colors in your care."

Miss Lady Lee Percy, who is a blonde with a singularly bewitching face and a grace of movement rarely seen, standing between her Maids of Honor, replied as follows: "Captain Searles—It is with great pride and pleasure I accept the colors of your gallant company, and hope that victory will crown your efforts. But whatever fate befalls you, my interest in you will never lessen, and I will recall this occasion as one of the happiest of my life."

The Colonel, Mrs. Percy, Miss Percy and assistants, then served the boys with punch, champagne, cakes, loaves, etc., to their hearts content.

The sponsor was particularly charming in her attire of cream colored albatross nun's veiling, trimmed with white Spanish lace, of great value, which hung from her shoulders in graceful folds. Her Maids of Honor, Miss Mary Louise Yerger and Miss Alice Gray, wore white muslin adorned with the Southrons' colors.

Among the ladies who assisted, we noticed the Misses Phelps, the Misses Gray, Miss Valiant, Miss Carrie Yerger, the Misses Worthington, Miss Woodworth, Miss Montgomery and Miss Sykes, maids of honor of the Aberdeen Guards; Miss Penny, Miss Jennie Yerger, Mrs. Wilton, Mrs. Everman, Mrs. W. G. Yerger, Mrs. J. A. Shull, Mrs. Bourges, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. McNelly, Mrs. Leroy Percy, Mrs. Ben Rucks, and many gentlemen friends of Col. Percy and the Southrons.

After being wined, feasted and petted, the boys were marched back to the Issaquena to rest and prepare for the great contest—the competitive drill.

The tournament, at the fair grounds yesterday evening, attracted a large crowd. A good many contestants entered the lists. H. L. Foote and Jake Welczinski tied for first place, and after two other ties, Foote won first place, Welczinski taking second, Frank Griffin third, and Caleb Lobdell fourth place.

The pool selling demonstrated that the Volunteer Southrons were the favorites by about three to one, with the choice for second place about equally divided between the Columbus Riflemen and the Aberdeen Guards. The Claiborne Light Guards sold as fourth choice in nearly every pool.

The first company to arrive at Greenville was the Aberdeen Guards, Capt. James M. Dinkins commanding, on Thursday night. The company is com-

posed of the pick of Aberdeen's young men, and with practice and experience can be developed into a champion command.

The Volunteer Southrons arrived second.

The next company to arrive was the Columbus Riflemen, of historic record, having been organized in 1837 and gone through two wars, maintaining their organization for nearly fifty years. They are a splendid lot of men.

The Claiborne Light Guards, Capt. F. C. Englesing commanding, was the last company of those entered to arrive, having been delayed by a run off on the Valley road. They are a fine set of men.

The judges, Capt. Frank T. Hamilton, Second Artillery, U. S. A., stationed at Little Rock, Ark., (senior judge) Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, Second Artillery, U. S. A., stationed at Mt. Vernon, Ala., and Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, U. S. A., stationed at Sewanee, Tenn., met Friday evening, and decided by lot the place in the order of the drill of the respective companies, resulting in the Volunteer Southrons first, Claiborne Light Guards second, Aberdeen Guards third, Columbus Riflemen fourth. The programmes were long and hard ones, and were placed in the hands of the respective companies about one hour before they were ordered to the field. The programmes were made as nearly the same length as possible. Eleven o'clock was appointed as the hour for the commencement of the drill, and by that time an immense crowd had gathered at the fair grounds. The day was far from favorable, and every sign indicated rain. Promptly at 11 o'clock, in response to the bugle call from the judge's stand, the Volunteer Southrons marched out to the field. As they passed the grand stand three cheers were given for them, and enthusiastically given. As, with the steady tread of confidence, the favorites maneuvered into line for inspection, it was evident they had made up their minds to do their whole duty, officers and privates. The inspection was evidently satisfactory, as fault was found with only two guns. They certainly presented a superbly elegant appearance. In the manual of arms, both with and without numbers, they were about as nearly perfect as any set of men can hope to be. They loaded and fired as one man. In this department of the drill they are far superior to any other of the four companies. The weather by this time had become oppressively hot and sultry, and rain began to fall. Still the drill went on, notwithstanding the rain and mud, and the company had about half completed the field movements when Private Charley Beer, overcome by the heat, fainted and had to be borne from the field. His place was taken by Jim Phillips. It was evident the men were suffering from the heat and mud, and soon Frank Bonelli was called on to take the place of Private Henry Trowbridge, who had been overcome by the heat, and soon Frank Broughton was compelled to drop out, his place being taken by George Cox. These misfortunes evidently had a depressing effect on the balance of the men, but it was remarkable how soon they recovered, and executed some of the most difficult movements of the programme in splendid form. This reporter noticed at least three errors by Captain Searles, and a very damaging error by First Lieutenant Martin.

As was afterwards developed, the Volunteer Southrons finished their programme and put one extra movement before time was called on them, a feat not accomplished by any other organization. As they marched from the field in as perfect order as they went, the verdict was that they had made a fine drill, and that the company that did better would certainly win the first place. They were cheered more heartily. Dr. O'Leary, the company surgeon, was on hand, and at once took charge of the disabled men and soon had them all right.

The Claiborne Light Guards came on the field in good form, but it was soon apparent that they had no chance to take first place, and little chance for second place, owing to numerous errors by the captain and company. It was thought by competent critics that they had the hardest programme, as well as very hard drilling, owing to the rain and mud. But their apparent failure did not prevent their numerous friends from cheering them heartily as they left the field.

As the Aberdeen Guards marched to inspection three cheers were proposed and given with a zest. It was apparent that they would put up a good drill. But their first shortcoming was on inspection, and they also lost on the manual, both with and without the numbers. In the field movements they recovered remarkably, and put up a first-class drill, though Capt. Dinkins made several bad errors. The Aberdeen Guards, it seemed to this writer, were the most responsive to proper orders and executed a wrong command more reluctantly than any others. They lacked nineteen movements of completing the programme, which embraced one hundred and thirteen movements. They were cheered heartily as they left the field.

The Columbus Riflemen, being the last company to drill, came on the field at about three o'clock, with the steady tread of veterans, and their appearance elicited a hearty round of applause. The impression was at once made that they would push the winning company for first place, both captain and men making a favorable impression. If Capt. Lincoln made more than one error, this reporter did not note, though it is reasonable to suppose he made others. They passed

about the same impression as the Volunteer Southrons. It is probable, however, as to pieces, failed to score with them on the manual. In field movements very few errors were made, either by the captain or company, and as they proceeded with their programme great unanimity was manifested among the backers of the Southrons. But what will probably be fatal to them was the failure to complete the programme in the specified time, they having failed to complete twenty-one movements of 113. As they left the field they were more cheered than any other company.

The telegraph wires were down, and this report had to be brought from Greenville by special messenger, leaving there at seven o'clock last night and reaching Vicksburg at 12:30. The decision having been reserved till nine o'clock, it was impossible to get it, but it may be safely predicted that the Volunteer Southrons will take first place, with the second place in doubt between Columbus and Aberdeen, with chances in favor of former.

Three men from each company were entered for contest for the gold medal for the best drilled non-commissioned officer or private. It was won by First Sergeant A. A. Martin, of the Volunteer Southrons.

The Vicksburg Gun Club won first money in the shooting tournament, Natchez second.

The Issaquena's officers were untiring in their watchfulness for the pleasure and comfort of the immense crowd of passengers, and "the boys" will long cherish as one of their most pleasant experiences, the trip up the river on this splendid packet. Captain Marionneaux, Clerks Steigleman and —, and Capt. Juny Mulholland, are cleverest river men afloat, as all their passengers on this trip will agree.

## LOUISIANA'S DEAD HERO.

The Remains of Governor Allen Removed to Baton Rouge and Deposited Under the Monument Erected to his Memory—Interesting Ceremonies.

BATON ROUGE, July 4.—The remains of Henry Watkins Allen, the war governor of Louisiana, arrived here on the train from New Orleans at 1 o'clock, attended by the officers of the Allen Monumental Association, members of Allen's regiment (the Fourth Louisiana), detachments from the New Orleans military, including the Continental Guards, the Louisiana Rifles, and Battery B Louisiana field artillery. Upon reaching Baton Rouge the procession was formed by Maj. Gen. John Glynn, jr., grand marshal and his aids. The procession was composed of the military escort, to which the battalion of the State cadets were added, members of the Allen Monumental Association, some sixty members of the Fourth Louisiana, the legislative committee entrusted with the removal of the remains and the monument delegation from Harney Post, Grand Army of the Republic, a delegation from the Army of Tennessee, State officers, members of the general assembly, parish and city officers, veterans of the fire department and guests. The procession moved through the principal streets to the State house grounds. The bier was borne by veterans of Allen's regiment. As it entered the State house grounds one hundred children assembled there with offerings of flowers, and strewed blooms on the ground in front of the bier. The ceremonies of the day were held in the capital grounds and opened with an address by Colonel J. M. Sandridge, president of the Allen association, who presented the monument and remains to the State, and also a sword of Allen, which had been carried in the procession by Valley, the faithful colored servant of Gov. Allen. Gov. S. D. McEnery, received the monument, etc., on behalf of the State. Col. H. M. Farrot delivered an oration on the military career of Allen, and Col. T. G. Sparks on his civil life. The remains were placed under the monument, which after its transfer from New Orleans was re-erected in the capitol grounds. There was a large crowd in attendance.

### Fugitive from Justice.

Detective Officer A. C. Hanley, of Meridian, arrived here by yesterday morning's train in search of a jeweler by the name of Joseph Gaskell, who had left Meridian in rather an informal manner. Gaskell was arrested a few days since for a misdemeanor and fined \$21 by Justice Patton. Not having the money to pay his fine he induced P. O'Flynn to go his bond until he could pay the fine, he hypotheching his kit of tools with O'Flynn as security. Thursday evening Gaskell stole the tools back from O'Flynn, boarded the train and came to Vicksburg. Detective Hanley followed him here and found both him and the tools in a Mulberry street boarding-house yesterday morning. He went back to Meridian last evening in the custody of the detective and will explain matters there to-day.

### Bovina District Club.

The members of Bovina District club will meet at Newman's Grove on Saturday the 11th instant, to select delegates to the convention to be held in Vicksburg on the 14th, to elect delegates to the State convention, and to elect five members of the county executive committee.

G. M. HAYTHER, President District Club.

### Approves the Action of the Municipal Authorities.

DUBLIN, July 4.—The Freeman's Journal approves the action of the municipal authorities in abstaining from participation in the ceremonies attending the State entry into Dublin of Lord Carnarvon, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.